

thirty six, by John G. A. Williamson, Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Venezuela, and Jose Eusebio Callegos, Secretary of Foreign Relations and of the Treasury of that Republic, on the part of their respective Governments.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto, set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

(L. S.) and thirty six, and of the independence of the United States the sixtieth.

ANDREW JACKSON.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Secretary of State.

THE "DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM."

FROM THE LYNCHBURGH DEMOCRAT.

The President of the United States having been invited to a Democratic celebration of the 4th of July in the city of Philadelphia, returned the following answer to the letter of invitation:

WASHINGTON, June 29th, 1836.

Gentlemen—I regret that my public duties will not allow me to accept your kind invitation to unite with the democratic citizens of the city of Philadelphia in the celebration of the next 4th of July. It would afford me great pleasure to join them on that occasion so well calculated, as that will be, to revive the recollections of our revolutionary struggle, and to confirm the confidence with which we all rely upon the efficacy of the great principles on which the patriots of that day founded our system of government.

Guided by those principles, the democracy of the Union, of which the people of Pennsylvania are so distinguished a portion, have nothing to apprehend from the attempts which may be made to build up a political power, irresponsible to the will, or faithless to the trusts, of the majority.

In compliance with your request, I submit a sentiment to be offered in my name to the company; and have the honor to subscribe myself, very truly and sincerely,

Your fellow citizen.

ANDREW JACKSON.

To HENRY HORN and HENRY SIMPSON, Committee.

The Constitution of the United States—What it does not authorize, is forbidden to those who act under it. A constitutional right to apply, and a necessity for such application, are the true sources and limits of the power to tax. When the taxes produce more money than can be rightfully applied, the appropriate remedy is reduction or repeal. To continue a tax without necessity, and for the sake of distribution, is to subvert the principles of the constitution, and must end in destroying the liberties of the people.

The sentiments conveyed in the above Toast, will meet with a response from every man who regards the Constitution as the bond of our Union and the shield of our liberties. The power conferred upon Congress to raise a revenue is plain and simple in its provisions. To attempt to pervert that power—to use it as authority for levying taxes upon the people for the purpose of distributing the money; thus raised, among the States, would be a palpable violation of the clause of the Constitution which confers that power. Whenever the receipts into the Treasury must inevitably exceed the necessary expenditures of the Government, it becomes the duty of Congress instantly to apply the proper and only remedy—a reduction of taxes. The evils of a large surplus should be arrested, not by a violation of, but by a strict adherence to, the Constitution—not by a system of distribution among the States, but by a removal of the cause of such surplus. Such, at least, we have always believed to be the principles of the Republican party, sustained by the letter of the Constitution and the spirit of our institutions. Those principles we shall defend with whatever ability we possess. We will never consent to see the people unnecessarily taxed, nor to see the States become the stipendiaries of the General Government, and that, too, for the mere purposes of keeping up a protective Tariff for the benefit of a particular class, at the expense of the rights and interests of all other classes of the community.

As it regards the bill to deposit the surplus revenue in the State Treasuries, which passed both Houses of Congress at the late session, we object to it so far as it may be used to establish and perpetuate the principle of distribution among the States. That it will be used, no one can doubt who pays the least attention to the signs of the times. Already do we hear it exultingly proclaimed that the bill is not what it purports to be—that the surplus is not deposited with, but, in fact, given to, the States—that no Administration will ever dare risk its popularity by demanding a return of the money, no matter what may be the wants of the country—and that the Tariff is so effectually fortified by the passage of this bill, as to defy all future attempts to bring it down to the legitimate expenditures of the Government. We thought, and still think, that it was the duty of Congress to have prevented a future surplus, before deciding upon the proper disposition to be made of that now on hand. By pursuing this course, they would have preserved the Constitution from the dangers by which it is now menaced, and freed every patriotic mind of the apprehension which is felt that the system may be firmly engendered upon the future policy of the Government—endangering, as it inevitably must, both the independence and the sovereignty of the States, and the rights and liberties of the people.

We know that this bill received the warm support of a large majority of the friends of the Administration in both Houses of Congress; but we likewise know that the most of them advocated it as a measure to get rid of the present surplus, without intending thereby to countenance, in the most remote degree, the idea that the principle was to be received as the future policy of the Government, or to recognize the constitutional power of Congress to tax the people for such an object.

We have every confidence, too, that they will, at the next session, be found resisting every attempt to render the system permanent, and insisting upon a reduction of the sources of revenue before they assent to any further distribution. The people, when they come to reflect upon the consequences to which the adoption of a distributive principle would lead, will make known their disapprobation in a voice which will be misunderstood nor disregarded.

THE RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

This body convened at Knoxville on the 4th inst., agreeable to previous notice, and adjourned on Friday the 5th. The Engineers recommended the French Broad river as decidedly the best route on the other side of the Blue Ridge for the construction of the Road. The Convention, however, had not power to locate the route, which act, we presume, will devolve upon the Stockholders. We copy the following abstract of the two first days' proceedings from the Knoxville Register of the 6th instant:

The Convention assembled in the new Methodist Church at 10 o'clock on Monday last. The Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, of this vicinity, was called to the Chair, and the Hon. Pryor Lea, of this City, was requested to act as Secretary. The Rev. Thomas Wilkerson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, addressed the throne of Grace in a fervent and appropriate prayer. The Delegates were called on by States to report their names to the Convention.

From the State of Ohio there appeared to be in attendance two Delegates—from Indiana one—from Kentucky 52—from Virginia ten—from North Carolina 27—from South Carolina 72—from Georgia 54—from Alabama six, and from Tennessee about 100. Gen. R. Y. HAYNE was then nominated as President of the Convention by Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, which was unanimously concurred in. Gen. Hayne, on being conducted to the Chair, addressed the Convention in a manner lucid, forcible and eloquent, far surpassing even our pre-conceived opinions of the great Southern orator.

Col. Blanding submitted the Report of the South Carolina Commissioners, with the appended reports of the Engineers. The Report was read, and 2000 copies ordered to be printed. A Committee of 39 was ordered, to whom should be referred the several Charters in the different States, with instructions to report such amendments and modifications as they might deem necessary and expedient. Several other Resolutions were then adopted, referring certain portions of the Commissioners Report to the said Committee. The Convention then adjourned to meet again on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY, July 5.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock. The President announced as the Committee of 39, convened on yesterday:

Tennessee.—John Williams, Thomas Emmerson, W. B. Reese, Jacob Peck, M. C. Rogers, F. B. Fogg.

Ohio.—Daniel Drake and E. S. Thomas.

Kentucky.—Robert Wickliffe, S. S. Nicholas, Daniel Creek, Richard Hawes, John Kincaid, F. F. Fox, Daniel Garrard.

Virginia.—P. C. Johnson and S. C. Goodson.

North Carolina.—D. L. Swain, J. F. E. Hardy, James D. M. Carson, Humphrey Bissell, K. P. Willis, Samuel Chunn, E. M. Bryant.

South Carolina.—A. Bladding, C. Edmondston, B. J. Earle, J. B. O'Neill, Alexander Black, James Wardlaw, James Barkley.

Georgia.—A. M. Clayton, R. W. Habersham, W. Dearing, H. M. M'Allister.

Indiana.—Milton Stapp.

Alabama.—Thomas Fear and John D. Williams.

On motion, the President was added to the Committees, and also W. W. Holt of Georgia, Nathan Fields of Indiana, J. T. Avery of N. C. and E. D. Mansfield of Ohio, were added to the same Committee. Various reports, memorials and resolutions were then offered and referred to the Committee, and the Convention adjourned until Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock.

BANK PANIC DISCLOSURE.—Rumor says that the public are about to be gratified with a full and authentic account of the manner by which the Bank produced the panic of 1834. This account it is said will come from no less a source than Mr. Thaw, the Cashier of the Branch Bank in this city. Mr. Thaw, it appears, was not bound to keep these wanton attacks of the Bank on the country a secret, longer than his conscience would warrant him in so doing. That time is therefore come, and developments will be made as to the manner this institution has been playing on our country that will fully confirm all the charges that the government and the people have made against it.—Pitts Man.

Shocking Disaster at Trenton Falls.—On Friday last, while Mr. Thorn and family, from New York, were on a visit to Trenton Falls, in passing round a point of rock, one of his servants who had charge of a little daughter, nine years old, slipped and fell with her into the stream. The servant was rescued, but the daughter drowned, and we understand her body has not yet been found. The place where the accident happened, is the same at which, some few years since, a Miss Sydnay was lost. There does not appear to be any danger in passing the point where these fatal casualties have occurred. With ordinary care it may be passed with perfect safety; and we should not think one's life could be endangered without the greatest carelessness.

Utica Observer.

Progress of enormity at the Eastward.—One Owen McCarthy was a few days since committed to the House of Correction for three months, by the police court of the new city of Lowell, on the charge of being a common fiddler. It is gratifying to see the "American Manchester" thus prompt in its civic jurisdiction, and inven-

tive, too, in its designation of common law delinquencies. To punish a common scold under the old law of larceny of common law, would have been nothing very remarkable, but there is originality in bringing municipal vengeance to bear upon a poor devil who was merely some symphony felt for the unlucky votary of catgut if he had enjoyed any respectable reputation upon the violin; but we are informed that he was a very poor fiddler, and therefore his fate is well merited.

N. Y. Cour. and Eng.

FOREIGN.

The ship Bolivar from Havre, brings a Paris paper to the evening of the 11th.

A correspondent of the Messenger states that the Dutch Ambassador had made formal application for the hand of the Princess Victoria, on behalf of the eldest son of the Prince of Orange. The Privy Council were determined however, to allow the Princess to make her own choice; and though the King and Queen were in favor of the young lover, the Duchess of Kent replied that her daughter had fixed her affections on the eldest son of the Duke of Saxe Coburg. Despatches to this effect, were sent to all parts of the continent, and the usual ceremonies which precede the nuptials of royalty, were in progress. The French King had invited the successful duke to pass some time with him.

Lord Granville made known the intention of the English government to occupy all the accessible parts of the Biscayan coasts.

Capt. Cazy, commander of the Duquesne, is charged with a mission to the Bey of Tunis, the French government having determined to protect that power from the intrigues of Turkey and Russia.

Spain.—It is reported that Cordova with his escort, composed of 18 cavaliers has been captured, and it is added that the Junta of Biscay has received an official notice of the event. It is also said that Espartaco is dead.

A letter from head quarters at Villafraanca of 2nd June, states that the British auxiliary troops have been attacked suddenly by Iturria, who forced them back upon their first lines; they have experienced a considerable loss, whilst the Carlists had only 7 officers and 24 men wounded, and 14 killed. It is also said that 6000 men had gone from Victoria to Valladolid where an insurrection had broken out.

N. Y. Ec. Star.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

AUGUSTA, GA. JULY 22.

We have been favored by the Post Master with the following letter dated,

COLUMBUS (Ga.) July 18th.

Dear Sir: You can, after the receipt of this, forward all the mails for the west on this route as usual. The road between Columbus and Tuskegee, which had been seriously injured by the Indians, has been repaired so as to admit the passage of the stages. Two military posts have been established on the mail route, and in addition to the regular troops at these posts, mounted escorts are furnished to accompany the mail through the Nation. Individuals desirous of passing to the west, can travel the Mail Route with perfect safety, either in the stages, or in private conveyance, as the road is literally lined with troops. Yours, &c.

JAMES VANNES, P. M.

Post Master, Augusta, Geo.

In addition to the above, the following was received by our Post Master last evening, from Mr. George Plitt, the Agent of the Post Office Department, who has been unremitting in his exertions to keep open the communication with the west since the commencement of the Creek disturbances.

COLUMBUS, July 19.

Last evening I came to this place from Montgomery, via Tuskegee, bringing with me the mail in a wagon. The road is now perfectly safe, and in a few days the contractors will be ready to run the mail through the nation both ways. You will therefore be pleased to forward the great southern mail upon this instead of the Florida route. I shall remain here until the route is put in full operation under the new schedule.

Good News.

A slip from the Standard of Union extra, received last evening, states, that a letter was received by Gov. Schley, from Gen. Wilcox, in which it is stated that one of the posts on the head waters of the Suwannee, had had an engagement with the Indians and succeeded in capturing and killing the whole. The whites had three killed and six wounded in the engagement—the Indians nineteen killed.

Constitutionalist.

HOSTILITIES IN THE WEST.

The Globe, in alluding to a late attack of a party of Indians on five white men in Carroll county, Missouri, states that "all the information for months past from the west has gone to indicate Indian hostilities along the western and Southwestern frontier."

It then adds:

"We presume there are but few troops now on the Missouri frontier, part having gone to the Texas frontier, and part lately called to the Wisconsin. Even Major Brant, the indefatigable Quartermaster of the northwest, has been called to the south-west. At the moment that these Indian hostilities are breaking out on the west of Missouri, we are removing the Creeks there. About 25,000 Creeks are going now; the Cherokees are as soon subdued. This gives necessity for troops on the western border, and the President has given authority to Governor Dunklin, and orders to General Atkinson, which will enable them to meet the exigencies which may occur."

Miss Mary E. Haywood, of Providence, died recently in this city, from the effects of a dose of oil of turpentine. She had been in the habit of taking, while unwell, to take various kinds of medicine without any advice, and in this instance, with fatal effect. When the family with whom she resided, returned from church, they found her senseless on the floor, and though remedial measures were immediately taken, she lived but two hours. This is the third or fourth instance which we have noticed lately, in which females have died from the effects of this very preparation. One occurred in this city a few days since.

N. Y. Courier.

Good Character.—A young man who is entering upon life with a fair reputation, feels that he possesses a treasure, that is above all price; and he will be likely to guard it from the contamination of evil, he will also be excited to make higher and still higher attainments in excellence.

Character is like stock in trade—the more of it a man possesses, the greater are his facilities for making addition to it: or, it is like an accumulating fund, constantly increasing in value, and daily acquiring to itself fresh accessions of stability and worth.

AARON BURR.—The ensuing Court of Sessions is likely to be occupied with a trial of more than ordinary interest, on account of the developments expected from it, and the previous notoriety of some of the parties concerned. The person to be tried is a colored woman, named Maria Williams, and amongst the witnesses for the prosecution is the celebrated Aaron Burr, now above eighty years old, Mrs. Burr, his wife, formerly Madame Jumel, and a young widow lady, the daughter of a lawyer at Troy. The subject matter of the trial has arisen from a suit, instituted about a year back, by Mrs. Burr, to obtain a divorce from her husband, on the ground of his having committed adultery with the young widow above alluded to, and the principal witness in support of Mrs. Burr's charge against her husband, was Maria Williams, who has been indicted for perjury. Mr. Western conducts the case for the prosecution, and it is said that the prisoner is also to be defended by able counsel.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Holbrook's Bells.—One of the finest toned bells in this place has just been received by the new Baptist Church, and has attracted considerable attention. It weighs but 5000 lbs., and cost less than \$200, and is admitted to have a more musical and full tone than one weighing 800 lbs. It was cast by Holbrook, and was procured through Mr. Martine, the agent in this place, whose advertisement will be found in another column.—Fayetteville Observer.

History set right.—The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in announcing the death of Mr. Madison, took occasion to say that no man was more opposed to the measures and policy of the present administration, than he (Mr. M.) was, at the time of his death. Fortunately we have at hand the most ample proof of the entire falsity of this statement, in the following paragraph from the Hartford Democrat:

"Mr. Bancroft, in his oration delivered at Springfield, on the 4th inst., stated that he had recently passed several days at the residence of the illustrious Madison, and from personal knowledge he was able to say, that on all the great questions which divide the country, both as to men and measures, that venerable patriarch was strongly with the Democracy. The dying testimony of this great defender of popular rights will be cherished by every patriotic bosom."

Knoxville Convention.—This important body adjourned on the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock, having, as our readers will be gratified to learn, resolved that the great Western and Atlantic Rail Road shall pass through the heart of South Carolina, and thus dispense its prosperous influences, throughout our interior as well as pour its wealth into our own favored city. We learn from a member of the Convention, who arrived on Saturday night by the Rail Road, that the compromise which Georgia allows the Georgians, with their own exclusive fund, to construct a Road from any point in that State, to unite with the main Road at or near Knoxville, the Georgia Road, when complete, to belong (on fair terms, we presume) to the corporation. In order to effect this, an amendment of the charter will be requisite. One of the resolutions, we understand, authorizes the Directors in any one State to require the General Board to apply the funds subscribed in that State in the first instance, to the construction of the section of road lying in that state. It is understood that South Carolinians should, if necessary, be held pledged to carry the road to the Tennessee border—in relation to which, Gov. SWAIN said, that North Carolina, if she could not aid, would not obstruct the road. The people of Knoxville treated the Convention with great hospitality, and gave them a barbecue, at which Gen. HAYNE made a very excellent and much applauded speech, giving at the close the following toast:

The South and the West.—We have published the banns—If any one know ought why these two should not be joined together, let him speak now, or forever after hold his peace.—Charleston Cour.

A CRASH.—On Friday morning, says the Boston Courier, about seven o'clock, the brick front of an old building, of questionable fame, situated near the corner of Ann and Richmond streets, fell into the street with a tremendous crash. Several complaints have heretofore been made of its apparent insecurity. It was occupied by a number of families, and several persons were in bed at the time of the occurrence, all of whom escaped without the slightest injury, though some were most indelicately exposed.

French Frigate.—All who have visited this splendid frigate, speak in high terms of admiration of her model, equipments, exquisite neatness, correct discipline, and the intelligence of her distinguished commander. Admiral Macken no doubt sent us his crack ship on this visit, but a ludicrous incident occurred, which connected with recent events, could not but excite a smile. The commander of the frigate, as is the custom, is desirous of an exchange of salutes. Let us imagine the manner of bringing this about, and see how near to the fact we shall arrive.

The Chevalier captain sends to the commandant of Governor's Island, a powerful military post, "Saire, I shall ave de honneur to-morrow morning, at twelve o'clock, precisely, to fire de salute in honneur of de grand American nation. I suppose I shall have de honneur to ave my salute retour gun pour gun." A message is received from Governor's Island, which may have run thus: "Very much obliged to you, Captain, for the compliment of a salute, but as to returning it that would be somewhat difficult, as all our soldiers have gone to Florida to fight the Seminoles, and we have not enough to man our guns." "Bien fache! but no matter, I shall send to de Grand Admiral de de grand navil depot at de Vallaboot. Saire, I shall ave de honneur to fire de grand salute at 12 de matin to-morrow precisely. Suppose you shall return my guns." The poor chevalier is equally unlucky here—the answer in all probability was, "Proud of the honor of a salute, but the marines are all gone to Florida to fight the Seminoles, and we have not enough to man the guns." Let us carry our imagination a step further, and see the Captain walking up and down his quarter deck, and after pausing and taking two or three hearty pinches of snuff, and should say to himself—"Fight de sauvage! de grand armee of les Etats Unis all gone to fight in de Florida. Diable nem Porte and dis is de nation vat shall go to war vis France? aha!"

Which is the deepest, the longest, the broadest, and the smallest grave in Esher church yard? That in which Miles Button lies buried; for it contains miles below the sod, miles in length, and miles in breadth—and yet is only a Button hole.

A knowing lad.—A schoolmaster in Connecticut, while examining a boy from Rhode Island in the Catechism, asked the following question:

"How many Gods are there?" The boy after scratching his head some time, replied—"I don't know how many you've got in Connecticut; but we have none in Rhode Island."

Wreck and Loss of Lives!—We find it stated in Northern papers of late date, that the ship Charlotte, Capt. Douglass, from Londonderry to Quebec, with four hundred and six passengers, was recently lost at sea; and every soul on board with the exception of ten, perished!

Intrepid Conduct.—A few days since, as the carriage of Mr. Samuel Eckstein, paper maker, was returning from Manyunk, containing Mrs. Eckstein and several of the young members of the family, when on the outskirts of the town, the front axle broke, and let the body of the vehicle down. The horses, alarmed, dashed off at a rapid pace, dragging the carriage after them. The driver, quite a young man, sprang upon the back of one of the affrighted animals, and, in that position, endeavored to check their flight. This, likewise, proving useless, he jumped to the ground, still retaining his hold upon the reins. After being jerked along for a considerable distance, he caught the nearest horse round the neck, sustaining himself with one arm, while he thrust the other into its mouth, catching hold of its tongue, and actually choking the animal until it dropped, and brought the other horse to a halt!—Those in the carriage were then released, unhurt, from their perilous confinement.

It has seldom, if ever, been our chance to note an act of such daring and persevering intrepidity, and we regret that our informant could not give us the name of the courageous youth, who thus persisted in exposing his own life to the most imminent peril, until he secured the safety of others. His self possession is no less remarkable than his boldness and activity, under circumstances, which most men would have thought a sufficient warrant for taking exclusive care of themselves.

Pennsylvanian.

COMMUNICATION.

I see in the Register, an article from the Carolina Watchman, censuring the Governor for not ordering an early election in the Mountain District. The writer of that article assumes for fact that Graham would have been elected, and that his vote would have decided the question in favor of the Land Bill. Now, if this be the fact, the people of this State, are indebted to Governor Spaight for upwards of half a million of dollars. By Clay's Land Bill, it is calculated that about sixty millions of dollars would have been divided among the States. That bill has happily been defeated by the republican majority, and the deposit bill passed in its room. If under this deposit bill, the same sum should be divided, the State of North Carolina will receive for her share about six hundred thousand dollars more than she would have got under the land bill. It is my opinion that if any representative of Carolina had

voted for surrendering up without cause so great a sum of money, justly due and belonging to the State, in any other than high party times, he would have been held in universal detestation. But party spirit can make any thing go down with its votaries; and the strange spectacle is now seen of politicians boasting that they were in favor of a measure which would sacrifice forever six hundred thousand dollars belonging to the people of this State.

A.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH:

THURSDAY, JULY 28th, 1836.

THE PEOPLE against THE BANK.

Martin Van Buren, for President.

Rich'd M. Johnson, for Vice President.

Richard D. Spaight, for Governor.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORS.

The ticket being now complete, we have numbered the Electors according to the Districts as provided for under the act of 1815, and which directs that one of the Electors "shall reside within each of the Electoral Districts."

1st. Dist. ROBERT LOVE, of Haywood,

2d. " GEORGE BOWERS, of Ashe,

3d. " JOHN WILFONG, of Lincoln,

4th. " ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, of Rowan.

5th. " JOHN HILL, of Stokes,

6th. " JOHNATHAN PARKER, of Guilford.

7th. " WILLIAM A. MORRIS, of Anson,

8th. " ABRAM VENABLE, of Granville,

9th. " JOSIAH O. WATSON, of Johnston.

10th. " NATHANIEL MACON, of Warren.

11th. " WILLIAM B. LOCKHART, of Northampton.

12th. " HENRY SKINNER, of Perquimans.

13th. " LOUIS D. WILSON, of Edgecombe.

14th. " WILLIAM P. FERRAND, of Onslow.

15th. " OWEN HOLMES, of New Hanover.

The Election of Governor takes place on the second Thursday in August. The Election for President and Vice President on the second Thursday of November next.

GEN. JACKSON.—The Whig alias the White candidates, who fear Gen. Jackson's popularity with the people, contend that however violent may be their opposition to The President, that should be no objection to them, as the Legislature will have nothing to do with him. Will they tell us what it will have to do with Judge White or Mr. Van Buren? The People will have settled the Presidential question in November, before the meeting of the Legislature. But we say, the next Legislature will have much to do with President Jackson. In the first place, they have to pass upon the conduct of Mr. Senator Mangum, who voted to censure General Jackson for having "acted in violation of the laws and Constitution." He has been instructed to have this vote of censure expunged, which he has refused to obey. Now the Whig Members are in honor bound to vote for Mr. Mangum's re-election, because they approve of his course in regard to The President. The Republican members will vote against him, because they condemn his vote against The President, as well as his opposition to the administration. Again, it has been the usage of the republican party in the Legislature to vote a resolution of approbation on the termination of The President's term of service. Gen. Jackson's presidential term expires on the 4th of March next. A large majority of the people of the State have voted for Gen. Jackson and approve of his administration. Will the White men vote for a resolution of thanks? If not, with what propriety can they ask of expect Jackson men to vote for them.

Gov. SPAIGHT AND THE OPPOSITION.

In nothing do the opposition prove their inconsistency more, than in their course in regard to the election of Governor.—They cry out against turning a man out of office for opinion's sake, "proscription!" "proscription!" Yet in the case of the Governor, they bring out a candidate in opposition to the incumbent, not because of any objections to his official course, but simply because he prefers Mr. Van Buren for President. Even in the county of Wake they invoke the people to vote against him, although he voted, whilst a member of the Legislature, for a measure in which the county was perhaps more deeply interested, than upon every other matter which came before that body. Still he is for Van Buren and must be put down. Is he honest, is he faithful in the discharge of his duties—it matters not, what may be the answer, he is for Van Buren and must be put down. Has he been true in the school of republicanism, and has he been faithful to its principles—is he the descendant of one, once the pride and favorite of the State, who early fell a victim to his republican principles? It matters not: those things are now to be forgotten, because he has a preference, and the malice to avow it, for one of the candidates for the Presidency. Yet have some of these very opposition men the hardihood to solicit the votes of republicans, because, say they, national politics have nothing to do with the election of the Legislature. O tempora! O mores!

WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON, Esq. of Wayne Co. and HENRY W. MILLER, Esq. of this city, have obtained licences to practice law in the Superior courts of this State.